

THE LANCASTER NEWS

68TH YEAR. NO. 31: SEMI-WEEKLY.

LANCASTER, S. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1919.

SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 A YEAR

ASKS FOR LAW TO AID THE FARMERS

Would Make Farm Loan Bonds Legal Investments for Savings Banks.

SUGGESTED BY McADOO

Gov. Cooper Transmits Letter from Former Secretary of Treasury in Special Message to Legislature.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 10.—Gov. Cooper in a special message Friday transmitted a letter from W. G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury, asking that the general assembly pass a law making farm loan bonds legal investments for the funds of savings banks, insurance companies, trust companies, and for guardians and trustees. Accompanying the correspondence is a copy of the act desired, which has the approval of the treasury department of the United States.

"I respectfully recommend that you give this bill favorable consideration," the governor said, "and that the same be acted on at this session of the general assembly."

The second paragraph of the governor's message reads:

"I am informed that the legislatures of most of the states have already acted favorably on this bill. In this federal land bank district, composed of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, the states of Georgia and Florida have passed the bill, and it is now in force in these states. I am also informed that the bill has received a favorable report by the committee on agriculture of both the house and the senate in North Carolina, and Governor Bickett is of the opinion that it will pass without difficulty."

In explaining the purposes of the bill, Mr. McAdoo said:

"To secure an adequate supply of money for the very vital and urgent purposes of making such mortgage loans as the farmers of the country need, the federal land banks issue bonds secured by the deposit as collateral of first mortgages on land. The farm loan act provides that these bonds shall be a lawful investment for all fiduciary and trust funds, and may be accepted as security for all public deposits. This of course relates only to fiduciary and trust funds under the jurisdiction and control of the federal government. In order to make these bonds lawful investments for the trust funds and savings banks in the various states, it is necessary that each state shall enact laws to that effect unless such laws are already in existence.

"Such legislation will accomplish the double benefit of putting within the reach of trustees and guardians an absolutely safe investment, yielding a satisfactory income, for the beneficiaries under their trust, and widen the opportunity for a safe investment of the savings of the masses, while, at the same time, it will prove of immense benefit to the farmers of your state in enlarging the market for farm loan bonds and farm mortgages.

"The constitutionality of the act has been passed upon by the attorney general of the United States, on behalf of the farm loan board, and by former Supreme Court Justice Hughes, on behalf of private interests; and the 12 federal loan banks have already made loans to the amount of approximately \$50,000,000, and have sold more than \$40,000,000."

The following is the body of the proposed act:

"Section 1. Any savings bank, banking institution, trust company or insurance company, organized under the laws of this state, or any person acting as executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, may invest in federal farm loan bonds issued by the federal land bank or joint land bank organized pursuant to an act of congress entitled 'An act to provide capital for agricultural development, to create standard forms of investment based on farm mortgages, to equalize rates of interest on farm loans, to furnish a

(Continued on Page Eight.)

CAPT. ELLIOTT SPRINGS RETURNS FROM FRANCE

Lancaster Aviator Who Downed Many Hun Planes is Now at His Home Here.

Capt. Elliott W. Springs, late of the British Royal Flying corps and who for the past two months has been training American aviators in France, arrived yesterday from New York where he landed Sunday a week ago. He has been released from the service. Captain Springs is credited with downing 24 enemy planes during the five weeks of his air-fighting. In June the enemy shot an oil pipe on his machine causing the engine to heat and his plane fell. He was slightly wounded and spent some time in a hospital, resuming his flying a short time before the armistice was signed.

Captain Springs was met in New York by Colonel and Mrs. Leroy Springs and they accompanied him home.

WRECK ON P. & N. IS FATAL TO FOUR PEOPLE

Two Instantly Killed, Two Succumb to Wounds, When Car Plunges Into Ravine.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 10.—Four persons are dead and 16 injured several probably fatally, as the result of the derailment of a car on the Piedmont & Northern railway at Chick Springs, about 10 miles from this city, at 11 o'clock Saturday morning. It jumped the track on a high trestle and pitched 90 feet into a ravine, completely demolishing the car and instantly killing two of the passengers. Two of the injured have since died at the hospital a Camp Sevier to which the injured were taken.

The dead are: James E. Thompson, 10 years old of this city, instantly killed.

John C. Bright, sailor, 18 years old, Greer, S. C., instantly killed.

G. W. Robbs, mill operative, Duncan mill, Greenville, S. C.; M. H. Walker, occupation and address unknown, died in hospital.

PERSHING DENIES REPORTS ACCUMULATION OF LETTERS

Washington, Feb. 10.—Gen. Pershing cabled the war department denying reports that mail to and from the American expeditionary forces had become congested at French rail heads. The general said there was no delay or accumulation of mail for the United States and no accumulation of correctly addressed mail arriving in France for the soldiers.

Gen. Pershing said there were 1,210 sacks of incorrectly addressed mail at the central army postoffice in France now being redirected, while only 136 sacks of dead letters had been shipped to the United States during January. The incorrectly addressed mail at the central postoffice, he said, "could be placed in one American car."

50,000 IN ARMY SCHOOLS.

Paris, Feb. 10.—Fifty thousand soldiers of the American expeditionary force have been enrolled as students in the army post schools, to be conducted under the direction of the army educational commission. Hundreds of former college and academy professors and instructors, drawn from the various branches of the American expeditionary force, have been sent to direct and to teach these schools.

BANDITS MAKE BIG HAUL.

Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 10.—Three masked bandits held up the cashier and two other employees of the Bank of Fulton, two miles east of here, shortly after 1 o'clock last Thursday afternoon and escaped in a waiting automobile with \$200,000 the contents of the safe.

WAGES REDUCED \$1 A DAY.

Butte Montana, Feb. 10.—The five principal mining companies of the Butte district are posting notices at their mines announcing a reduction of one dollar a day in wages, beginning Friday.

AMERICAN VESSEL ON FIRE.

Queenstown, Feb. 10.—The American steamer War Skeena is on fire twelve miles east of the Black Water Light vessel, on the Southeast Irish coast, near Wexford.

CHARLESTON WANTS A GREATER CITADEL

Present Site and Equipment Wholly Inadequate and School is Greatly Crowded.

ASKS FOR HALF MILLION

This With Proceeds of Sale of Present Property Would Provide for Expansion of the Institution.

Columbia, Feb. 10.—Before the joint committee meeting of the finance committee of the senate and the ways and means committee of the house the Charleston delegation, in behalf of the Greater Citadel, appeared in the senate chamber. Mr. W. R. Bradford, chairman of the ways and means committee, presided.

Mr. J. P. Thomas, a member of the board of visitors of the Citadel, was the first to speak. He told of the terribly crowded condition at the Citadel saying there were 330 cadets and only eighty-seven rooms. He said that it would take at least \$100,000 to \$150,000 to put the Citadel in good condition, but this would not relieve the crowded condition. He told also of the objectionable dust caused by the bagging factory nearby. The ground which the cadets drill on does not belong to the state but is the property of an independent corporation for a pleasure ground, and this right could be taken away any time they see fit. When asked what he would appraise the few hundred acres offered by the city of Charleston he said a very conservative value would be \$250,000. The Citadel has been designated as one of the honor military institutions of the country. The Citadel will be passed in this respect unless it can be allowed to expand, and this cannot be done in the present place. He told of the great war record of the Citadel, there being over 300 graduates as officers and 200 or more ex-cadets as officers in this war. He said ninety-five acres of the two hundred were high dry land and the rest marsh, although it could be reclaimed at little cost.

Major H. E. Raines, who is a member of the Citadel faculty, was the next to speak. He is a graduate and has been connected with the academy for twelve and a half years. He said it was no new plan to expand, because the present field is too small for extended order drill and the methods of modern warfare. He said the Hampton Park site was worth \$500,000. He told how some of the rooms had four and five in them. The Citadel is asking the legislature for \$500,000 to be given in three years. The new project is to cost \$860,000, the rest of the money coming from the sale of the present site, which Major Raines said was worth at least \$200,000.

Mr. D. B. Ayer, an architect, who had drawn up some tentative plans, appeared. He submitted these. The proposed barracks is to cost \$460,000 and will accommodate 500 boys. It is to be of reinforced concrete. Quarters for officers and their wives are also provided for with a central heating plant. He said the lower floor could be used as a mess hall until such was erected.

Mr. J. R. Hannahan, president and representative of the chamber of commerce of Charleston, which he said, had been in existence since 1773 and has 1,200 members, told from a business man's standpoint the feasibility of the project. Charleston takes great pride in the Citadel. He visualized the proposed site, telling how it overlooked the broad Ashley river close to the old town of Charleston, and told how great the opportunities were of making a greater Citadel on the site.

Mr. Ben A. Hagood also spoke of the great feasibility of this plan. He said that the property on the water front was worth at least \$75 per front foot.

Mr. Frost, a major in the United States army who has been recently mustered out and who is a graduate of the Citadel, spoke heartily in favor of the plan. He filed figures of the appropriations of the State colleges since their creation and showed

(Continued on Page Eight.)

REDUCED ACREAGE ADVICE TO FARMER

United States Department of Agriculture Says Hold Acreage Down.

SITUATION IS DIFFICULT

Farmers Are Told to Be "On Their Guard" for When Prices Begin to Settle Down It Becomes More Difficult.

The department is just issuing a bulletin which I have prepared for the purpose of putting the present situation up to the farmers and business men. It is entitled "Safe Farming in the Southern States in 1919." Ask your county agent for a copy.

The present situation is the most dangerous which the cotton states have faced in recent years. You have had four years of comparative prosperity, partly because of four short crops of cotton with resultant good prices, and partly because you produce so much of your own food and feed. During the last four years there have been short crops in Texas mainly due to drought. In 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914 the Texas crop averaged 4,418,250 bales, while during 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918 it averaged only 3,164,500 bales, or 1,253,750 bales less per annum. Texas has had good rains this winter. From 1911 to 1914, inclusive, Oklahoma averaged 1,036,250 per annum. From 1915 to 1918, inclusive, the average was only 742,250 bales or 294,000 bales less per annum, mainly due to drought. Oklahoma has had splendid rains this winter. A big crop in Texas and Oklahoma has always meant a big crop in the whole country. Think that over before you decide to increase your acreage in cotton.

Will the mills of Northern France and Belgium be restored to full working capacity at once? Certainly not. Will the poor people of Europe seek food or cotton first? Food, of course. People can and will wear patched clothing and sleep without pillow cases and sheets if need be, but the hungry stomach must be fed. Think about that.

The last four years have been a period of gradually increasing prices. Farmers and business men have profited out of this constant increase. Cotton just about kept pace with other things. A pound or an acre of it would buy about the same quantity of other commodities in 1918 at 30 cents a pound as it did in 1914 at 12 cents a pound. But during this time the farmers had the advantage of purchasing supplies in the spring and summer at one level of prices and then selling cotton in the fall at the top price of the year and paying the debts contracted at the lower prices. Be on your guard now, for when prices begin to settle down the situation becomes more difficult. We may be in the position of making a crop of cotton with high-priced supplies and settling our debts out of cotton at a lower price. Especially will this be true if we produce a very large crop and thereby do all in our power to lower the market price of cotton. Has not a large crop always meant lower prices? Think that over.

What about the acreage? Let us look at the acreage figures in the bulletin. The total for 1918 was 35,890,000. Oklahoma had more acres planted in 1918 than in either 1911, 1913 or 1914. Texas had more acres in 1918 than in 1911 and only about 700,000 bales acres less than in 1914. The years 1911, 1913 and 1914 were good years with big crops and generally low prices. With only 150,000 acres more in the whole country in 1911 than we had in the whole country in 1918, we produced 15,693,000 bales, and the farm price December 1, 1911, averaged 8.8 cents per pound. In 1913 we had 37,089,000 acres and produced 14,156,000 bales, and the farm price averaged 12.2 cents per pound December 1, 1913. In 1914 we had 36,832,000 acres, or only 942,000 acres more than in 1918, and yet the production was 16,135,000 bales and the farm price December 1, 1914

(Continued on Page Eight.)

GERMANS BEGINNING TO FORGET THEY'RE BEATEN

Germany, It is Reported, is Not Demobilizing, But Has Placed 18 Divisions on West Front.

London, Feb. 10.—British newspapers of all shades of opinion are devoting serious attention to the attitude adopted by the German government toward the armistice conditions.

The Daily News Paris correspondent sends a dispatch from "authoritative sources" on the subject in which he says his informant told him that he had the best reason to believe that Germany is not continuing to demobilize.

"She has now concentrated more than 18 divisions under von Hindenburg on the western front," the correspondent quotes his informant as saying. "We also have the best reasons to believe that Germany is keeping her troops under arms on the pretext of economic necessities. Some of the military authorities think that Germany has sought more material to give necessary armament to 3,000,000 men. German demobilization is a condition to our demobilization and therefore disbandment is impossible so long as Germany does not continue to demobilize.

"Allied military authorities consider the time has now arrived for Germany to give up her military strength—that she be brought to such a condition that she cannot resist later the conditions of peace now being prepared. The allied theory always has been that we shall frame conditions which Germany will have to accept, and that there is nothing to discuss, except as regards details.

"For this reason, Germany is trying to keep up her military strength so that she can send a delegation to the peace congress for a thorough military discussion of the peace conditions imposed. On this point the French national socialist party and its extreme left wing is strongly opposed to anything done to save Germany from the consequences of defeat. In this matter the French government will be supported by the entire nation."

TO EXTEND INSURANCE.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Congressman Dominick has introduced a bill amending the war risk insurance act by which the automatic insurance provided in the original act and which was only effective until February 12, 1917, will be extended to all soldiers and sailors who were disabled or lost their lives, and had failed to apply for insurance within 120 days after their entry into service. There has been a great deal of confusion and misunderstanding as to this automatic insurance, and the bill introduced by Mr. Dominick is intended to clear up this confusion and if passed will allow the automatic insurance in every case where a man became disabled or lost his life during the war, without having applied for insurance within 120 days after his entry into the service.

DR. RIGGS GOING TO EUROPE.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 10.—It was announced here that Dr. W. M. Riggs, president of Clemson college, has been granted leave of absence from his college duties to go to Europe to represent the government in the war reconstruction program. He will leave in a few days.

THE CLAIMS OF IRELAND.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The house foreign affairs committee has ordered favorably reported a resolution expressing the hope that the peace conference would "favorably consider the claims of Ireland to the right of self-determination."

Half Inch of Snow.

Snow fell in Lancaster for several hours Sunday but melted almost as rapidly as it fell, only about half an inch accumulating on the ground. It was said that Charlotte had four inches and Columbia only 0.4 of an inch.

SUFFRAGE FAILS IN THE SENATE BY ONE VOTE

Washington, Feb. 10.—Woman suffrage again failed today in the senate, lacking only one vote of the majority sufficient to submit the Susan B. Anthony amendment for ratification to the legislatures of the several states.

COUNTY TEACHERS OPPOSE MANN BILL

Think Introduction of Ninth and Tenth Grades in All Schools Impracticable.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEET

Prof. Ariail, of Columbia College, Was Principal Speaker and His Address Was Greatly Enjoyed.

(By JOS. F. CONNORS.)

The February meeting of the Lancaster county teachers' association was held here last Saturday morning in the Central graded school building. The meeting was presided over by Prof. H. H. Scott, president of the association. The weather being ideal for the convocation of the teachers there was an unusually fine attendance from many sections of the county.

Miss Juanita Neely, Lancaster's efficient and popular home demonstrator, was first introduced to the large audience. She addressed the association briefly, but in a highly profitable and interesting manner concerning her work over the county. She gave an encouraging report of the last recent meeting of the home demonstrators, and told of the good plans of work that have been arranged for this year's labors. She appealed to the teachers of the county that they render her all the assistance they can in trying to interest the school children, boys and girls, in the enthusiastic formation and work of canning clubs, garden clubs and all other kinds of clubs appertaining to the home industries and conservation activities of their neighborhoods and communities.

Prof. James M. Ariail, of Columbia college, was next introduced. His very scholarly address to the association was exceedingly well delivered and closely listened to throughout, though he spoke at considerable length. He threw out to the teachers many interesting and valuable ideas and suggestions which, he thought, should be carried with them into their profession and utilized continuously by them in the successful prosecution of their pedagogical duties.

Mr. Scott then called upon Mrs. R. R. Riddle, county organizer of Lancaster county for night schools, for a report of her night school activities since the last meeting of the county association. He gave an interesting review of her work in this connection, and spoke very encouragingly of the results so far attained and of the good progress made. She said that the night school at the mill school is still doing good work, and that she now has four other schools in the county making preparation for night work in the interest of the eradication of Lancaster's adult illiteracy, at least in those particular sections.

At this time Mr. Scott took occasion to bring to the attention of the teachers the fact that the so-called Mann bill now pending in the state legislature, the purport of which is to compel the two and three teacher schools to teach the ninth and 10th grades, showed some likelihood of being passed, and that, he thought, its enactment into the educational law of the state would prove a serious disadvantage to the schools instead of a benefit, and he, therefore called upon the teachers for an expression of opinion in regard to this proposed law by Mr. Mann of Union county. It was the unanimous decision of the teachers present that the Mann bill should be killed now, and never allowed to pass, if possible, at any time hereafter. Furthermore, the Lancaster teachers wishing to go on record as opposing the Mann measure, Mr. Scott appointed a committee, consisting of Rev. Hugh R. Murchison, V. A. Lingle and Jos. K. Connors, to draw up, in behalf of the association, suitable articles or protest against the passage of the bill, and the secretary of the association was instructed to at once transmit these to the Lancaster delegation with the request that they use their influence against the Mann bill.

The teachers of the county are

(Continued on Page Eight.)